



Recent Listings on the National Register of Historic Places



In February and March 2023, Indiana added eight listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses; a residential and commercial district; churches; an industrial building; a library; and an Underground Railroad-related site—have added approximately 79 historic resources to the National and State Registers. For information on Indiana properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures go to on.IN.gov/shaard.

ALLEN COUNTY

General Electric Fort Wayne Electric Works Historic District

Fort Wayne, c.1893-1969
Industry and Architecture
Listed February 27, 2023

The General Electric facility is significant for its impact on the economy and industrial development of Fort Wayne. The inspiration of Fort Wayne entrepreneur Ranald McDonald in the 1880s, the Fort Wayne Electric Works grew under General Electric's leadership to be the dominant employer in the city over the next several decades. Few industries were as transformational in American society as electrification. The General Electric site's heritage dates to James Jenney's perfection of arc lighting and Ranald McDonald's establishment of the Fort Wayne Electric Works, making Fort Wayne a leader in "arc light" development. Upon McDonald's death, General Electric acquired the company, invested heavily, and transformed it from manufacturing lighting systems to electrical products such as transformers, generators, and motors, capitalizing on the diversification and domestication of the electrical industry. For over a century, General Electric occupied a complex that was bisected by Broadway to create an east and west campus, with a small pedestrian bridge (1939) over the street connecting the two campuses. Buildings 4, 6, 19, and 26, are excellent examples of early twentieth century industrial architecture. These structures were constructed between 1916 and 1930 and exemplify the new construction and engineering technologies for industrial buildings of this period in siting, massing, materials, and style. The architecture of the General Electric Works demonstrates the development of the daylight factory building type. The rehabilitation of the West Campus, completed in part through the Historic Rehabilitation Tax credit program, allowed for masonry restoration, the replacement of modern windows with historically appropriate windows, and for the continued use of the historic buildings as office, commercial, and school spaces.



CARROLL COUNTY

Camden First Baptist Church

Camden, 1881-1952

Architecture

Listed February 22, 2023

Camden First Baptist Church is one of the finest examples of religious architecture in the small village and Jackson Township. Constructed of brick in the Gothic Revival style, the gable-front building features a central entry tower with a tall spire rising above a belfry. The congregation was organized in 1833 and the current building was constructed in 1880-1881. A Sunday school addition with basement fellowship hall was added to the back of the building in 1952. The building features tall, Gothic-arched windows with stone sills and hoods composed of two courses of brick. The double-hung wood windows feature stained art glass in a simple pattern of six-over-six panes with a narrow trim band of smaller rectangular panes. Each window is composed in shades of blue, yellow, purple, or red. The building's Gothic Revival style predates most surviving architecture of that type of late 19th and early 20th century design in Carroll County. The church exemplifies the development of Gothic Revival architecture as applied to rural, gable-fronted buildings in the middle part of the 19th century.



JASPER COUNTY

David and Sarah Nowels House

Rensselaer, c.1893

Architecture

Listed February 22, 2023

The two-and-a-half story Queen Anne home is a remarkably well-preserved George Franklin Barber design. The house was built c. 1893 by David and Sarah Nowels through the purchase of a house design that was featured in Barber's 1890 promotional catalog, a publication that reached a large portion of the country.



The house sits on a dressed fieldstone foundation and has a beaded board skirt, clapboards, and shingle work in the gables. Those gables are steeply-pitched and are trimmed with sawn fascia boards and spindlework friezes. Turned posts are features of the porches. The front façade has an unusual feature identifying it as a Barber design: the projecting three-sided angled bay that breaks away from the façade's ridged lines. The home's gables are covered with courses of wood shingles in both diamond and fish scale patterns. The David & Sarah Nowels House is significant as a remarkably well-preserved example of prominent architect, George Franklin Barber, who promoted his designs in publications that reached a large portion of the country. The house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style in which Barber was an accomplished designer.

JENNINGS COUNTY

Hicklin House and Settlement

San Jacinto vicinity, c.1825-1849

Social History and Ethnic Heritage/Black

Listed March 31, 2023

The Hicklin House and Settlement are located near the San Jacinto community in southeast Jennings County. The property includes a c. 1825 I-house, a family cemetery containing nine graves, and six secondary buildings and structures which were constructed during the early 2000s. The intact portion of land owned by the Hicklin family that makes up the current property was the site of important abolition activities and was noteworthy in the early development of Underground Railroad activity in Jefferson and Jennings counties in the mid-19th century. The close proximity to the Kentucky border and the already-established anti-slavery activity in Madison made the Hicklin Settlement a significant location for freedom seekers along the southern Indiana route of the Underground Railroad. The William and Margaret Hicklin House was identified as an Underground Railroad location by the National Park Service's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program in 2006. The abolitionist work done by the family encouraged the illegal Underground Railroad activities and impacted the flight of fugitive slaves from Kentucky north towards freedom. The house was likely the site of activities related to the family's abolition and Underground Railroad efforts.



MARION COUNTY

Forebears

Indianapolis, 1972-1973

Architecture and Landscape Architecture

Residential Planning and Development in Indiana, 1940-1973

Listed February 27, 2023

"Forebears," constructed in 1972-73, as the home of Robert P. and Elizabeth Fortune, is one Indianapolis' most unique and interesting late 20th century homes. Located on Buttonwood Crescent in the Crows Nest neighborhood, the home's design and construction are the result of a talented trio of creative professionals working in tandem. The resulting property is an excellent example of an architect, Courtenay Macomber, and designer, Otto Zenke, working to create a unique home



that is an outstanding example of classical Palladian design translated to the 20th century. Ralph Gunn then created the complementary landscape for the home. The house is comprised of a central single-story 60 X 62-foot home inspired by the 18th c. English Palladian style home, “Mereworth.” At the end of each arm are 24-foot square, single-story buildings, a guest house on the north and garage on the south. All buildings are stucco with flat roofs. The house is a significant Neo-Traditional house, one of very few custom-crafted adaptations of Palladianism of its time and place.



MONROE COUNTY

Stinesville Historic District

Stinesville, 1855-1969

Architecture, Industry, and Commerce

Listed February 23, 2023

The Stinesville Historic District generally comprises the historic village boundaries of the town. Simple vernacular houses dot the hilly terrain. The quarry industry, which gave rise to the town, has a notable presence in the village through the many structures and buildings composed of limestone. Small-to-large sections of retaining walls, lawn or curb edging, pavers for walks, and other uses of the readily available stone brought home by men who worked at the quarries is evident throughout the district. Building materials, most notably foundations and basements of 19th century buildings, have the same random-course appearance as many of the structures and feature hand-cut or split limestone. Because so many buildings have exposed basements due to the terrain, this feature is also significant to the character of the district. Also interesting are a number of spring houses, sometimes attached to the primary residence, that dot the village. The use of more finished limestone is also present in the district, adding to the general character. This is most evident by its use on six buildings in the historic commercial area.



The district also includes Bean Blossom Township School and the Stinesville Church of the Nazarene, built in 1963. There are a handful of good examples of architectural styles from the late 19th and early 20th century located in the district, however, more prevalent are simple vernacular or carpenter-builder examples of houses, in double-pen, gabled-ell, and one-story foursquare configuration. A few of these have carpenter-applied features related to popular styles, but generally are simple in their interpretation.

PERRY COUNTY

Tell City Carnegie Library

Tell City, 1917-1967

Education and Architecture

Listed March 6, 2023

Construction of the Tell City Public Library, funded through the Carnegie Foundation, was completed in 1917 on a hill at the corner of 9th and Franklin Streets near Franklin School. The one-story building on a raised basement was designed in the Craftsman style by architect Clifford Shopbell and was constructed by George Hess Sr. A large one-story addition was constructed on the back of the building in 1967. Because of the terrain, retaining walls line the sidewalk at the perimeter of the site. The Tell City Historical Society and Museum moved into the building after construction of a new library on Tell Street in 2002. The library building, the origins of which date to the organization of a library in 1893, represents the movement in the early 1900s to create adequate public library facilities and the generosity of Andrew Carnegie for funding such endeavors. The original building is a good example of a public building designed in the Craftsman style with an almost monumental appearance in its siting on the hills. While the siting and massing of the addition balances with the original building, the architecturally distinctive Pavilion-style design of the addition contrasts with the Tudor Revival and Craftsman characteristics of the Carnegie Library. The Pavilion idea, which can be seen in residential, commercial, religious, and civic examples, was very popular in the late 1960s.



ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

Lowell Heights-Olivet African Methodist Episcopal Church

South Bend, 1923-1973

Architecture and Ethnic Heritage/Black

Listed March 6, 2023

Lowell Heights Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed in 1923 in the Late Gothic Revival style and designed by Frank G. Dillard, the denomination's architect for its regional office in Chicago. The building, on a prominent corner on Notre Dame Avenue, has features of both Craftsman and Tudor architecture. The congregation consolidated with another in 1968 and the following year the building became home to



the Olivet African Methodist Episcopal Church, the oldest African American congregation in South Bend. The building is an example of standardized and prescribed design by religious denominations in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The building has an exquisite nave featuring open trusswork and balconies and has had very little alteration over the building's 100-year history. The Olivet AME congregation relocated to this building in 1969 from its original church home-site on the south side of downtown South Bend. An urban renewal scheme would have left the original church location in isolation. The congregation is the oldest African American congregation in the city and was actively engaged in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s-1970s and continued its efforts after the relocation.

